60 interviews were conducted (n = 30 pharmacists, n = 30 patients). Qualitative data analysis is ongoing and is expected to be completed by December 2024. Interviewee's responses describing knowledge, attitudes, barriers, facilitators, pharmacies' organizational readiness, and recommended program elements will be categorized according to the CFIR domains of "inner setting," "outer setting," "intervention characteristics," and "characteristics of individuals." Domains will be summarized with over-arching themes. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Findings are expected to inform development of a community pharmacy-based MBSR program for chronic pain management. This serves as the first step in building and implementing a sustainable, accessible community pharmacy-based program offering a nonopioid alternative for pain management in the underserved rural Deep South.

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The Blacker the Berry: A study of anti-neuroinflammatory food preferences and acceptability among Black American pregnant and postpartum people living in food apartheid

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: This study aimed to identify preferences for nutrient-dense foods with critical nutrients associated with reduced neuroinflammation and perinatal depression risk. Aim two evaluated the acceptability of daily intake and preparation methods of select foods in Black American pregnant and postpartum people living in food apartheid in St. Louis. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: The study included a mixed-methods sequential explanatory design with data collection at the YWCA of Metro St. Louis during Early Head Start programming with 21 participants living in geographies with low grocery-to-convenience store ratios. We conducted an open-ended online survey to determine participants' preferences for specific foods with high nutrient density. Food preferences were subjected to nutrient analyses using FoodData Central, and foods with the highest concentrations of critical nutrients associated with reduced neuroinflammation and perinatal depression risk were identified. We presented results during a focus group with participants who completed the survey and evaluated the acceptability of daily intake and preparation methods. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Preferred food choices with the highest concentrations of critical nutrients associated with reduced neuroinflammation and perinatal depression risk included dark red kidney beans, black beans, pinto beans, black-eyed peas, peanuts, almonds, pistachios, walnuts, pecans, carrots, spinach, red bell pepper, sweet potatoes, and salmon. Participant justifications for low acceptance of daily intake included allergic reactions, "dry" or "slimy" texture, undesirable taste or appearance, absence of cravings, preferring alternatives, complicated preparation methods, and financial tradeoffs. Participant justifications for high acceptance included desirable taste and texture, diverse modification and preparation options, and nutrient composition critical for anemia treatment. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: The study identified nutrient-dense food preferences within a sample vulnerable to nutrient-poor alternatives and health consequences. Participant acceptance of nutrient-dense intake was contingent upon recipes fulfilling cravings, acceptance among persons preparing meals, and diverse options to prevent boredom with preparation methods.

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Community engagement in secondary analysis research: A case example

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Community engagement is critical to promoting equity for those affected by clinical and translational research. Despite its importance, investigators rarely involve community stakeholders in ancillary projects such as secondary analyses. I use a study example to demonstrate how to meaningfully partner with communities in ancillary research. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Using data collected in a previous study, the aim of this secondary analysis was to examine whether pregnant women's reports of social adversity during the third trimester were associated with their infant's resting cortisol level at 1, 6, and 12 months of age. Community engagement at the study design phase included consultation with an institutional Community Advisory Board (CAB) whose expertise included lived experiences relevant to the context of the study (i.e., social adversity and pregnancy). Community engagement at the analysis and dissemination stage included deeper collaboration with three community research consultants (CRCs) from the CAB; all identified as women of color and mothers with relevant lived experiences. CRCs received compensation for time and effort and an invitation for co-authorship. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Consultations included written review as well as a live presentation and discussion with the CAB for feedback on the study proposal prior to submission for IRB approval. The focus of discussion was around the use of inclusive terminology and ensuring respectful and equitable representation of all participants in the original study, including those who reported experiences with social adversity during pregnancy. After receiving study approval, statistical analyses were finalized and CRCs actively engaged in discussions with the PI around the interpretation of results. CRCs significantly contributed to the development of solutions-oriented implications for practice, policy, and future research. All CRCs were co-authors on the study manuscript that was published in a top-tier international journal. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Community engagement in ancillary research is feasible and essential. True equitable collaboration requires partnership during all study activities, including critical phases (e.g., developing aims, data analysis). Researchers also should prioritize the use of datasets from studies that incorporated community partnership and engagement.

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Appalachian Kentucky Rural Research Hub: Ensuring the success of community-engaged research

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: To facilitate engagement between university researchers and Appalachian Kentucky communities, the UK Rural Research Hub (RRH) promotes Community Engaged Research (CEnR) and academic–community partnerships that have the greatest potential to conduct impactful research to improve health and reduce regional health disparities. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Through the UK RRH, a wealth of expertise and a range of services sustain successful CEnR. Hub coordinators provide research consultations, accelerate researchers' engagement with

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